

Indigenous

Common names: **Ateso:** Epapai **English:** Camel's foot leaf tree **Luganda:** **Kigali** **Lugbara:** Maza **Lugwe:** Segaru **Lunyuli:** Mulama **Luo:** Ogali **Luo J:** Ogeli **Lusoga:** Kirama, mugali **Madi:** Maza **Runyoro:** Mugare **Sebei:** Chumutwet, sakiandet.

Ecology: A small dense tree found all over sub-humid Africa from west to south in wooded grassland in a variety of soils. In Uganda it is found in wooded grassland and woodland characterized by tall grass and associated with *Annona senegalensis*, *Grewia mollis* and *Combretum* spp.

Uses: Firewood, charcoal, poles, timber (houses), food (pods), drink (leaves, pods), fodder (pods, shoots), bee forage, medicine (leaves, bark, roots, pods), mulch, soil conservation, ornamental, nitrogen fixation, tannin, dye (pods, seeds, bark, roots), rope (bark, root fibres).

Description: A rounded deciduous tree, 3-5 m, branches twisted (occasionally climbing). **BARK:** thick, dark and rough, fibrous within. Dark red if cut. **LEAVES:** **large and bilobed**, a small bristle in the deep notch, often folded along midrib, **leathery**, pale green, to 12 cm long, lower surface brown **hairy, in between many raised veins**. **FLOWERS:** **white, fragrant**, in heads, 10-20 cm. **FRUIT:** **flat brown and woody pods**, 15-20 cm long, persisting on the tree but finally decaying on the ground to free pea-sized seeds. Pulp surrounding the seed can be eaten.

Propagation: Seedlings (sow seeds in pots), direct sowing on site.

Seed: The tree produces many seeds with a good germination rate. No. of seeds per kg: about 7,300. Seeds difficult to extract.

treatment: soak in cold water for 24 hours.

storage: can be stored for several years if kept cool, dry and insect free.

Management: Fairly fast growing on good sites; coppicing, pollarding.

Remarks: A good tree that can be grown mixed with *Annona* spp., *Grewia* spp., and *Combretum* spp. Competes very little with maize if left in fields and pollarded to reduce shade. The pulp surrounding the seeds is edible and under famine conditions leaves, crushed green pods and seeds have been eaten. Pods and seeds give a blue dye and roasted seeds a black dye.

